(a) whether the Government are embarking upon an ambitious programme of establishing 'grid capable of non-conventional power generation schemes' to augment the overall energy scenario in the country;

(b) if so, the location thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have since formulated any comprehensive policy on non-conventional energy spelling out the role of the Government, industry, Non-Government Organisations, Research Institutes and the users;

(d) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the Government propose to announce the non-conventional energy policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) A power generation capacity of about 1200 MW based on non-conventional energy sources has already been established in the country. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has proposed a target of 3000 MW of additional power generation capacity for the Ninth Plan period from wind, small hydro, biomass and solar energy. The projects will mainly be taken up as commercial projects through private sector participation. Their location will depend upon potential, technical feasibility and economic viability. No State-wise targets have therefore, been fixed.

(c) to (e) Government have not yet finalised a comprehensive policy on non-conventional energy sources. Preparation of such a policy and its finalisation would take some more time.

Subsidy on Sericulture

5534. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested for increase in the subsidy on sericulture;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the measures taken during 1996-97 and likely to be taken in 1997-98 to boost the production of silk in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) and (b) No request for increase in subsidy on sericulture has been received from the Government of Karnataka for the ongoing schemes of the Central Silk Board. However, while finalising the sericulture schemes for IXth Plan period, the requests/suggestions, if any, of the various State Governments including Karnataka would be examined/considered.

(c) The programmes/schemes for development of sericulture in Karnataka are being formulated and implemented by its State Sericulture Department. The Central Silk Board has supplemented the efforts of the State Government through its R&D activities such as undertaking field trials of newly developed improved bivoltine hybrids and cross breeds during 1996-97. In addition, CSB has undertaken the installation of 9 Ushankotis to help in pupae drying. 3 Demonstration Water Treatment Plants are also being located in Karnataka by the CSB to help improvement in reeling quality. 3 units have been assisted for by-product utilisation besides holding a no. of demonstration for seeding improved technology. Since Karnataka is a traditional sericulture state, the State Sericulture Department as well as CSB are likely to continue their efforts towards sericulture development in this state during 1997-98.

[Translation]

154th Report of Law Commission

5535. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the Law Commission in its 154th report on the criminal procedure code regarding hearing of rape cases;

(b) the other important recommendations made in the said report; and

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the important recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAMAKANT D. KHALAP): (a) and (b) 154th Report of the Law Commission was laid on the Table of the House on 20.12.1996. In respect of hearing of rape cases, paras 37 to 41 in Chapter XXII of the report are the main recommendations. All other recommendations are also included in the said Chapter.

(c) A copy of the report has been forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs with a view to implementing the recommendations contained in the report.

[English]

Pollution by Dankuni Coal Complex

5536. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appeared in the 'Pioneer' dated March 21, 1997 under the captioned "Fishermen raise stink over polluting Dankuni canal";

(b) if so, the details of the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) the details of funds allocated by the CIL during 1996-97 and 1997-98 for pollution control and environment protection of the area; and

(d) the other steps taken for pollution control and environment protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Status and comments in regard to the various points reported in the aforesaid news item are given in the statement attached.

(c) The budget allocation for environmental protection measures for the year 1996-97 and 1997-98 are Rs. 94 lakhs and 210 lakhs respectively.

(d) The steps taken for pollution control and environment protection are as under:-

(i) Reducing waste water quantity by its recycling.

(ii) Plugging leakages of high strength waste water.

(iii) Using isobutyle acetate as an extraction solvent.

(iv) Operating the existing effluent treatment plant under the expert guidance of All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health.

(v) Tar oil separator is under construction.

(vi) M/s. All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health designed additional aerators which is likely to be constructed within 8 months time.

(vii) National Environmental Engineering and Research Institute (NEERI) have been approached to suggest long-term measures to be adopted at Dankuni Coal Complex.

Statement

Points in the news item	Status & Comments
1	2
1. Dankuni Coal Complex produces coal-gas, oil-coke, chemicals etc. and are polluting Dankuni canal, and irrigation canal.	DCC produces 500 tonnes CIL Coke, 2 Lakh M3 of gas and other valuable chemicals. Only after treatment in Biological Treatment Plants, the treated effluent is discharged in the canal.
2. The phenol concentration in the discharged water of DOC is very high (4500 Mg/Litre).	Main effluent generated in the plant has phenol concentration of 4500 and above mg/lit., but the same is discharged after bringing below 10 mg/lit.
3. M/s. National Environment Engineering and Research Institute has criticised Dankuni Coal Complex for maloperation of different units.	NEERI had in their report submitted in May, 1996, incorporated various deficiencies which were rectified by DCC in 1996 itself.
4. The paddy yield and fish yield have been badly affected due to pollution in Dankuni canal.	It is not a fact.
5. It has been alleged that coloured water is still being discharged at the canal and the workers have to inhale the unhealthy gas due to freqent leakage and steps being taken by DCC are not enough and the workers are panicking.	Coloured but harmless water is discharged at Dankuni canal.
6. Shri D. Chakraborty, representative of West Bengal Pollution Control Board has admitted that WBPCB do not have the equipment to measure air pollution and if DCC emitting gases at night, the local residents should file FIR.	On the advice of West Pollution Control Board, DCC has engaged All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health for quarterly monitoring of air quality and the results are well within the norms.
7. The management agreed to form a Joint Committee to investigate the extent of pollution and its impact on the health of the local population.	It is a fact. Joint committee is in the process of being formed.
8. NEERI in their report has pointed out certain loopholes for the environmental monitoring system of DCC. In particular, the coal gas emission, from different locations have been pointed out.	Same as item No. 3
9. NEERI has also alleged that the water management of DCC is not proper.	DCC has minimised the waste generation and had also recycled a part of waste water.

1	2
10. NEERI has also advised DCC to discontinue the use of light oil as solvent.	Isobutyle Accetate is being used as solvent for more than a year.
11. NEERI has also charged DCC management of discharging residues (mostly semi-solid in nature) from *TDP Section.	DCC on the advice of CFRI has adopted certain measure by which semi solid mass generation at *TDP is stopped.
12. NEERI complained that people in and around Dankuni suffered from various skin diseases, cough and asthma, nausea etc.	It is not a fact.
13. NEERI has also allegd that the effluent treatment facility of DCC is not enough and the *BOD Plant is not functioning properly.	All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health has been entrusted to operate the *BOD Plant and the plant is working satisfactorily.

B.O.D. - Biological Oxygen Demand
T.D.P. - Tar Distillation Plant

Export of Marine Products

5537. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI ANNASAHIB M.K. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share for export of marine products in the world is very low;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the target fixed for the export of marine products during the current year and tne target achieved in this regard so far;

(d) the names of the countries where the marine products were exported;

(e) whether the foreign collaboration is allowed in the field of deep sea fishing and fish cultivation;

(f) if so, the extent to which this permission is being given; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to increase to export of marine products during the Ninth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. India occupies fifteenth position in the world seafood trade. India has a share of 2.4% in the world trade of sea food.

(c) The provisional target fixed for the export of marine products during the current year is 3,71,000 M.T. valued at Rs. 4,165 crores. During the month of April, 1997 India exported 22,050 M.T. of marine products valued at Rs. 225 crores.

(d) The following are the countries to which marine products are being exported from India—

Las Palmas, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Mali, Reunion, Republic of Panama, Canada, USA, Russia, Poland, Sri Lanka, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Bangladesh, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Japan, Vietnam, Maldive Islands, Brunei, Bahrain Island, Qutar/Doha, Saudi Arabia, U A E, New Zealand, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Ireland, U.K. Austria, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Malta.

(e) and (f) The Deep Sea Fishing Policy of India of 1991 has been rescinded by the Govt. of India. As such no approvals are being granted. However, the Deep sea fishing Vessels with valid approvals under the 1991 policy are being allowed to operate. As regards the fish cultivation foreign collaborations, both financial and technical collaborations are allowed in the field of shrimp culture, for setting up of shrimp hatchery/shrimp farms/feed mills and processing plants.

(g) The following are the steps envisaged by the Govt. to increase the export of marine products during the ninth plan—

1. Sustained production from eco friendly aquaculture practices.

2. Quality upgradation of the seafood industry of India.

3. Diversification of market and product base of seafood industry.

4. Promotion of value added products in the export basket of India.

5. Undertaking market promotion measures in potential markets.